

1 Executive Reading

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Honorable Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mike:

I was most impressed by your remarks on the floor of the Senate on 10 August regarding the late General Walter Bedell Smith.

As you may know, it was General Smith who called me to Washington in 1950 for a six weeks' tour of duty with the Central Intelligence Agency to help him put into effect recommendations made by a study group of which I had been a member. I have been here ever since.

I came to know General Smith as a close friend during our association here and in later years. As you stated in your remarks, his many contributions will be remembered for a long time to come.

As a mark of our respect for General Smith, the exhibit case in our administration building currently contains a memorial exhibit of some of the outstanding events in his life. Pictures have been taken of the exhibit and I shall be pleased to send you one when they are available.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Allen W. Dulles
Director

Distribution:

& 1 - Addressee
 1 - O/DCI (Alice)
1 - DCI (w/cy Mansfield remarks)
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OGC/LC/GLCJr:cek (30 August 61)

11 AUG 1961

Honorable John W. McCormack
Majority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCormack:

I was deeply impressed and moved by your eulogy of the late General Walter Bedell Smith on the floor of the House on 18 August.

I am sure you will recall that it was General Smith who called me to Washington in 1950 for a six weeks' tour of duty with the Central Intelligence Agency to help him put into effect recommendations made by a study group of which I had been a member. I have been here ever since.

While serving under General Smith, I came to know him as a close friend. He made a major contribution to the development of this Agency and was a dedicated public servant in many capacities.

As a mark of our respect for General Smith, the exhibit case in our administration building currently contains a memorial exhibit of some of the outstanding events in his life. I would be pleased to have you visit us and see it. Pictures have been taken of the exhibit and I shall send you one as soon as they are available.

Sincerely,

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STAT

1961

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

14341

an open public hearing will be held on S. 2156, a bill to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior.

This announcement is intended to inform all Senators and others who wish to testify that they will be welcome to do so. Anyone wishing to testify should contact the committee staff, in order that proper arrangements can be made.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Remarks of Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, as read by Under Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, on acceptance of plaque at the Four Freedoms Award Dinner.

Article entitled "Bible, Determination Shape Life of Attorney-Businessman," published in the Abilene (Tex.) Reporter News, of July 23, 1961.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Editorial entitled "Main Street, U.S.A., Is in Trouble," published in the Denver Post, issue of July 29, 1961; editorial entitled "Nebraska Legislature Looks at Rural Renewal," published in the Omaha World-Herald of recent date.

Editorial comment favoring a secret ballot to determine whether union members wish to strike.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

Article entitled "Sagging Reactor Program Threatens To Block United States From A-Power Goal," written by Howard Simons and published in the Washington Post, issue of August 10, 1961; editorial entitled "The Hanford Setback," published in the Washington Post, issue of August 10, 1961.

By Mr. KEATING:

Letter from Clifford B. Reeves, of Pelham, N.Y., to editor of New Rochelle (N.Y.) Standard Star, published on July 21, 1961, relating to "Tax on Criticism."

By Mr. HILL:

The 1960 annual report of John A. Hartford Foundation, Inc.; article by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, on same subject, published in the New York Times of July 30, 1961, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. WILEY:

Résumé of the Business Council for International Understanding, New York, N.Y.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "Agriculture Studies Reds' Food Shortage," by Tristram Coffin, published in the New Leader, issue of July 31-August 7, 1961.

SENATOR PROXMIRE'S LONELY BATTLE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the New York Post of Wednesday, August 9, appears a news story entitled "Senator PROXMIRE's Lonely Battle." The article was written by Milton Viorst.

I believe that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] performed a service in the long and lonely battle he carried on in behalf of his strongly held convictions. I know from speaking to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin that he wishes Mr. O'Connor well in his new position, that he feels he has

made the best fight possible, and that he accepts the verdict of his colleagues.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the article from the New York Post be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR PROXMIRE'S LONELY BATTLE

(By Milton Viorst)

WASHINGTON, August 9.—As Senator PROXMIRE talked on in the Senate through the day, through the night and then through the dawn he knew that he wouldn't win.

PROXMIRE, the Senator from Wisconsin, was quite adjusted to the probability of losing his fight to block the nomination of Lawrence O'Connor to the Federal Power Commission. PROXMIRE, on the other hand, will never adjust to the idea that a man, no matter how honest or intelligent, should be appointed to regulate an industry to which he has been beholden for years. O'Connor has served as vice president of the Independent Petroleum Association and has owned 29 oil and gas company stocks.

CONTENTED IN DEFEAT

So PROXMIRE conducted his one-man filibuster for better than 12 hours in the Senate through yesterday, last night and today, and then he settled back to defeat satisfied he had done his best.

It is still somewhat incongruous that one of the Senate's most persistent liberals is the political heir of the late Joe McCarthy. Yet it is McCarthy's seat that PROXMIRE holds, earned in a landslide triumph following McCarthy's death in 1957.

Like other Congress liberals, PROXMIRE is a product of wealth and extensive education. His father was a prosperous Chicago physician. He went through the Hill School, Yale (as an undergraduate) and Harvard (as a graduate student). His first job was with J. P. Morgan Co. in New York. His connection with the underprivileged has always been marked by empathy rather than experience.

Yet he has given unstintingly of his energies since he was first elected to political office—to the Wisconsin Legislature a decade ago.

ATHLETES DEVELOPED STRENGTH

A filibuster is a grind, a wearing physical ordeal that normally leaves the Senator wilted and wan, but PROXMIRE appeared fit and strong as he spoke on through his last hours on the floor early this morning.

This is not surprising. PROXMIRE, a college athlete who won his "Y" in football despite the dubious distinction of dropping 10 straight forward passes in one practice session, has always worn down his associates with his inexhaustible energy.

PROXMIRE's objections to O'Connor for the FPC were based purely on the man's background. He admits this. He says he has no evidence that O'Connor is not honest, intelligent, or persevering. For that reason there was scant support for his opposition in the Senate.

PROXMIRE'S VIEWPOINT

To PROXMIRE it was the principle of the thing.

"I certainly would not question the character of Mickey Mantle or Roger Maris," he had said. "They are fine Americans. But I would not want them to umpire a Yankee baseball game."

Yet as the filibuster went on, doomed though its objective may be, PROXMIRE thought that the cloth of his defeat may contain threads of victory:

"I think it at least will have an impact on O'Connor and on his conduct in office," the Senator said.

DEATH OF GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, last night a distinguished American and a dear and near neighbor of mine, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, soldier and diplomat, died in the city of Washington.

General Smith was, in my opinion, not only one of this Nation's outstanding soldiers during World War II, but also in his tenure as Under Secretary of State and Ambassador to Russia he was one of the great diplomats of our time. He was also, for a time, the Chief of the CIA. The passing of this great American is a distinct personal loss, so far as my family is concerned and, I feel also, so far as this body and the Nation as a whole are concerned. His many contributions will be remembered for a long time to come. His devotion to duty was outstanding, and his patriotism was a byword.

General Smith rose from the rank of enlisted man in the Indiana National Guard to the rank of general, U.S. Army. I do not believe he ever went to college. But on the basis of ingenuity and ability, he was able to achieve outstanding positions, which he held in this Government under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

I ask unanimous consent that a news story, published today in the Baltimore Sun, covering the death of this well-known soldier, diplomat, and American, be incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WALTER BEDELL SMITH, SOLDIER AND DIPLOMAT, IS DEAD AT 65

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff in Europe during World War II, died tonight at Walter Reed Hospital.

The 65-year-old former soldier and diplomat died at 11:30 p.m. tonight, the hospital reported. The cause of death was not learned immediately.

General Smith had served as an Under Secretary of State in the administration of President Harry S. Truman and as Ambassador to Russia for 3 years.

RETIRING IN 1954

He retired October 1, 1954, after 43 years in Government service.

General Smith earned the unofficial title of "general manager" of World War II and gained new prestige in the subsequent cold war. During 3 critical years of the uneasy peace period he served as Ambassador to Russia.

As Chief of Staff to General of the Army Eisenhower, Smith was responsible for handling the multitude of details involved in planning the invasion of Europe. He had been General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff also in the north African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns.

Mr. Eisenhower once said that he knew only four men in the American Army capable of being great Chiefs of Staff and that "Bennie," as he called his assistant, was the best of the four.

NEVER WENT TO COLLEGE

He served as General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff from September 1942, 2 months before the allies' invasion of north Africa, through the European war and signed both

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the Italian and German documents for the United States.

Yet General Smith, unlike most high-ranking officers, never attended the U.S. Military Academy or even a civilian college. A first sergeant in the Indiana National Guard in 1917, he entered Federal military service shortly after the start of World War I.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, all the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle, as well as all those on the other side, join in the sentiments which have just now been so eloquently expressed by the majority leader.

The late General Smith was a great and distinguished American, who served his nation well in war and in peace. He was referred to as the "general manager" of the Allies' offensive in Europe. He was the Chief of Staff to the then General Eisenhower; and much of the success of the Allies against the forces of darkness in World War II in Europe was due to the abilities and the exertions of the late General Smith.

As the majority leader has said, in time of peace Walter Bedell Smith served this Government as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and he also served our Government as Under Secretary of State to President Eisenhower.

The American people have lost a stanch advocate for their way of life; and the Nation mourns his passing.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to add my words of regret at the passing of the great American who has just now been referred to by both the majority leader and the acting minority leader. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith was not only a great soldier; he was also a great diplomat. Those of us who serve on the Foreign Relations Committee had frequent opportunities to obtain the benefit of his views, judgment, and knowledge in regard to many of the problems affecting our country.

The entire Nation mourns the passing of Walter Bedell Smith; and the United States and all the other nations of the free world have suffered a great loss.

HIJACKING OF PLANES AN ACT OF PIRACY THAT MUST BE STOPPED

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the hijacking of planes is an act of piracy that must be stopped. Our country and other nations have dealt with pirates before, and the penalty has been death.

The present situation in our Nation is such that Congress should enact legislation making hijacking of planes punishable by death.

Surely the time has not arrived in our Nation when individual citizens traveling in American aircraft should not have some feeling of security.

Some years ago there was a wave of placing bombs on planes in the United States; and after writing extreme penalties into the provision of the law, this danger was greatly minimized.

The situation in Cuba, 90 miles off our borders, is a festering sore that

must be cleared up. Certainly as a great, powerful nation, we do not need to tolerate the insults and provocations that are presented to us by Fidel Castro.

These plane incidents are another evidence of the disrespect Castro shows to our Nation and its citizens; and unless we take firm and drastic steps, we shall lose our prestige and the respect of the nations of the world.

It would be better if the Organization of American States took a firm stand and stated that no Communist-controlled regime would be allowed to endanger the freedoms of the citizens of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. But if it does not, we as a nation must, in our own interest, self-defense, and prestige, take action.

At the meeting now being held in Montevideo, no greater service could be rendered than to take action on this matter.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I congratulate the able Senator from Kansas on what he has just said. I congratulate him for advocating the enactment of legislation to deal with the vicious epidemic of plane pirating, and I also congratulate him for what he has indicated is the need for joint action in this hemisphere by the Organization of American States.

Mr. President, I do not understand why we permit a continuation of any trade with Castro's Cuba. Every month some citizens of this country continue to purchase agricultural and other commodities from Cuba, to the extent of some \$5 million. That is \$60 million a year. That ought to stop. The Senator from Kansas is eternally right when he suggests that collective action should be taken by the Organization of American States; the Senator from Kansas is also correct in saying that, lacking joint action, this Government ought to take such action as is necessary and appropriate to prevent a continuation of commercial transactions or trade between this country and Cuba.

We believe in an economic blockade; and the time for that blockade is now.

I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments of the Senator from California.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, apropos of what the distinguished Senator from Kansas has just said, I wish once more to call attention to a resolution I submitted in January 1960, and in January 1961, which bears upon this particular subject. In effect, it calls for a reactivation of the Monroe Doctrine. It says, in effect, that the Organization of American States should take cognizance of matters of this kind, but if an individual country feels its own security is threatened, it may take unilateral action.

I once again call upon the Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on the resolution. My mind has not changed in the last 18 months that some action such as this is necessary in connection with our foreign policy in the whole Latin American area.

VIEWS OF FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER ON HIS 87TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, on another subject, in the New York Times of today there is a news story of Herbert Hoover's 87th birthday. Mr. Hoover discussed some of the important issues of the day in his apartment at the Waldorf Towers. At the age of 87, he is far removed from the turmoil of politics, and looks at world affairs with only one point of view; namely, what is best for the people of the United States.

I was not surprised to read that he said, in turning to domestic problems, that the most disastrous thing that is happening to us in the United States is the increase in crime. He said that this trouble arises from the restrictions upon our courts and the practices which have developed within them. The lag in court convictions is not within police control.

In 1957, 2,800,000 major crimes were committed in the United States, and there were only 300,000 convictions. He suggests that our bar associations look into the methods of the British courts, where there is no such appalling record as that in the United States. In Britain 85 percent of those arrested are convicted. He was dealing with what he calls the most disastrous thing that is happening to us in the United States.

I think those of us who live in the District of Columbia much of the year pick up our evening or morning papers with apprehension almost daily, wondering what the new crime of the day or week is going to be. I have noted that the Chief of Police in Washington has said repeatedly that he does not feel the police are adequately supported by the courts, and that is one of the major reasons for the increase in crime.

I ask unanimous consent that the article containing views of Mr. Hoover on this and other subjects may be printed in the RECORD following these remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOOVER, 87 TODAY, DOUBTS WAR WITH THE RUSSIANS IS IMMINENT—SCOFFS AT KHRUSHCHEV'S PROTESTATIONS OF NEW PROGRAMS OR POLICIES—SAYS AMERICANS HAVE NOT GROWN SOFT

(By Foster Hailey)

The once brown hair is thin and gray. The step is slow and deliberate. The voice is thin and lacks some of its old decisiveness. But the spirit still is vibrant.

At 87 years, Herbert Hoover, engineer, builder, wartime feeder of half a world, 31st President of the United States, still faces the coming years unafeared, proud of his country, confident in its strength, sanguine as to its future. And still busy.

In what has become a custom with him the last few years, he submitted Tuesday to a birthday interview. His birthday was not until today.

But to avoid the clutter of TV and newsreel cameras in his apartment in the Waldorf Towers and the insistent questions of newsmen, many of whom were not even born when he was in the White House, the interview was arranged in advance.

He was born in the little Iowa town of West Branch on August 10, 1874.

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DIRECTOR

Attached, for your signature, are letters to Senator Mansfield and Congressman McCormack regarding their eulogies of General Smith. Senator Hartke also commented on the General's death but I have not prepared a letter to him since we have had no close contact with him.

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JOHN S. /WARNER
Legislative Counsel

30 AUG 1961

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FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL		
ROOM NO. 221	BUILDING	East
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